

with less fluctuation (Taylor in Lewis and Taylor 1928, p. 197).⁶ *Plumaria sericea* (Harv.) Rupr. (Taylor 1937, p. 330)⁵ and *Phycodrys rubens* (Huds.) Batt. (Taylor 1937, p. 351)⁵ have occasional seasons of relative frequency, but are generally very scarce. *Lomentaria orcadensis* (Harv.) Coll. (Taylor 1937, p. 309) was rarely reported, but for two or three years about 1931 it was very frequent in shallow water at several stations; it now has not been seen for some years. *Scinaia furcellata* (Turn.) Biv., considered not rare by Davis about 1911 at suitable places, is only found at rare intervals in small pieces. Among Myxophyceae *Brachytrichia Quoyii* (C. Ag.) Born. & Flah. also is sporadic, having been seen here three times in over twenty years, tending to return in the old localities.

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NYMPHAEA TETRAGONA IN SOMERSET COUNTY, MAINE.—While on Waterfowl Survey work for the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, the writer with Virgil S. Pratt found *Nymphaea tetragona* Georgi in three localities in Somerset County. Previous reports of this plant for the State are by Wayne E. Manning, who found it in Chase Brook at Portage Lake¹, and by Olof O. Nylander, who reported it at Salmon Brook Lake Bog in Perham² and in Mosquito Brook at Portage Lake.³ These stations are all in Aroostook County.

In Attean Pond in the town of Attean near the mouth of Moose River the plant was found scattered over several acres of open water, associated with *Potamogeton natans* L. and *Polygonum natans* A. Eaton. The water was about four feet deep over a bottom of firm mud; it had a pH of 7.0. Specimens of this collection will be deposited in the herbarium of the University of Maine and in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. In addition scattered plants were found in Dennistown. These were in Branch Stream, which flows into Little Big Wood

⁶ Lewis, I. F. and Taylor, W. R. 1928. Notes from the Woods Hole Laboratory, 1928. RHODORA, 30: 193-198.

¹ Manning, RHODORA 38: 375, 1936.

² Nylander, Contribution to Free Booters Club of Knowledge, Caribou, Maine, January, 1938.

³ Nylander, Presque Isle Star-Herald, November 21, 1940.

Pond. A few plants were also seen in Holeb Pond in the town of Holeb.

Dr. E. C. Ogden of the University of Maine verified the writer's identification.—J. S. GASHWILER, Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta, Maine.

DEAM'S FLORA OF INDIANA.¹—Dr. Deam's Flora of Indiana has been long awaited. Its preparation has involved forty years of collecting and observation throughout the state, the accumulation of one of the largest and best private herbaria ever got together in this country and of a library of like scope and excellence, and unremitting vigilance in checking detail and in keeping abreast of current taxonomic developments. Those who knew this and were familiar with the author's previous publications had formed high expectations of the Flora. They will not be disappointed.

It has about everything yet thought of which a good local flora should have—an introduction giving physiographic information; an abundantly annotated list, arranged according to the Engler & Prantl system, of the 2530 species and varieties admitted and the 707 rejected records; a glossary, statistical summary, bibliography, etc. Its taxonomy in a few critical groups has been contributed by specialists and in others rests on their determinations, but is enriched by an occasional original study or critical comment out of the author's own experience; and its keys are largely original and made up from Indiana material. Less usual, but equally commendable, features are: a list of obsolete place-names, and one of collectors who have worked in Indiana, giving dates of birth and death when available, areas in which the collections of each were chiefly made, herbaria in which specimens are preserved, and the number of each collector's specimens seen, even when that number is only one.

The general plan of the work is familiar enough; its distinction lies, not in any innovation, but in the high quality of its execution. There is constant and successful striving after clarity; all terms and methods used are explained with extreme care. There is, as Prof. Coulter points out in his foreword, an unusual wealth of ecological data for all species, as to soils, types of forest, associated species, and the like. And this and a great mass of other detail are set forth clearly and systematically.

If, with all this care, functioning in one minor matter, the orthography of English names, is not perfect; if Dr. Deam has failed to achieve consistency therein² and has occasionally admitted such orthographic and grammatical monstrosities as "Smallflower Sweetbrier," he is no worse off than many others of us. Perhaps no one but the present reviewer will notice these minutiae anyway. Nevertheless, it would have been

¹ Deam, Charles C. Flora of Indiana. Indiana Department of Conservation, Indianapolis. June, 1940. 1236 pp., 1 pl. 2247 maps. \$3.50, at the State Library, Indianapolis.

² For instance: Curly Wildginger (p. 403), Blue Wild-indigo (591), Trailing Wild Bean (622); Crested Woodfern (48), Violet Wood Sorrel (627); Green Adder's Mouth (349), Green Adder's-mouth (1167); Few-flowered Spikerush (204), Large-flower Sensitive Plant (587).